SUBJECTS.

Dewan—So you suggest that all *puthuval* registry should be stopped till the confusion in the land records is cleared up, *i. e.*, you want to work up from where the Survey Department left us up to the date of the G. O. of Dhanu 1085? I shall consider that.

Member—According to the present Rules, those who effect improvements on *puthuval* lands can have the same registered in their names. In a Circular of 1080, it has been stated that, in spite of improvements effected on a land, the prior applicant for it is entitled to have it. This conflict leads to hardship.

Dewan—The Circular has to be interpreted along with the Puthuval Rules.

Member—According to the existing practice, no paths are allowed, in registering *puthuval* lands. The lands surveyed and registered first have had no pathways provided; hence the difficulty to acquire lands further in. The Member therefore prayed that small pathways might be ordered to be provided in connection with the registry of *puthuval* lands.

Dewan's reply.—I shall refer the whole question to the Peishkar. I am very glad to see that the Member has so carefully studied his question.

4. ***Whether Government have the right to sell one estate for the arrears of tax due on another, both being registered in the name of one owner.***

Mr. D. G. Cameron (Member, South Travancore Planters' Association) asked if Government could sell one property for the arrears of tax due on another. The Member said that such an arrangement tended to much hardship. The Member said that a case like this had actually occurred and that he was not aware of such a law in any other country.

Dewan's reply.—Government have the right to sell *any* property of a defaulter, which they can lay their hands on and which is of some value, in order to recover their dues, if they find that the property, the tax for which has fallen in arrears, will not fetch the full amount due. This is the law in British India also. The particular case you refer to will be decided on its merits in due course.

5. ***That Government should recognise the alienations of Kandukrishi lands already made.***

Mr. Krishnan Narayanan (Member, Ambalapuzha Taluk) said that the lands attached to the Ambalapuzha Kandukrishi comprised 95,000 paras of wet land and 150 gardens. Most of these lands had been alienated by the original registry holders on sale, mortgage &c., in favour of others. Some Kandukrishi lands had been relinquished by their original holders and some had passed from the hands of the original holders under the decrees of the Civil

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